

THE MCGILL DAILY

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Snurfing in the handkerchief since 1911

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1993

Resurgence of tension at Oka

BY KRISTIN ANDREWS

The barricades are up again in Oka. This time, the Canadian government has blocked ongoing land-claims negotiations with the Mohawk people just when an agreement seemed possible, according to Jerry Peltier, grand chief of the Mohawk Band Council in Kanehsatake.

The controversy centres around federal funding for housing construction in Kanehsatake. Some community members say the government is withholding a \$232 800 subsidy until the Mohawks accept that Canada, not the Mohawk Nation, has ultimate title to the land in Kanehsatake.

Guy McKenzie, of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), notified Chief Peltier on October 22 that Kanehsatake would receive no federal aid for housing construction until the Band Council proposed a "satisfactory" plan for spending the money.

The government wants to see Mohawks accept their offer to use 58 houses which Indian Affairs purchased from white residents of Oka in the wake of the 1990 "Oka crisis". Any acceptable use of government housing subsidies must be geared toward renovating these houses, and not building new ones, said Claude Michaud, communications director in the Québec office of DIAND.

The people of Kanehsatake have refused the government's offer to allocate these lands for Native people because the proposal maintains that the houses would be designated for the "use and benefit", not the ownership, of the Mohawk people. The land would still belong to the government.

Kanehsatake is a Mohawk Territory, an independent nation within Canada, said Peltier. But since 1945, when the Canadian government appropriated the Territory as crown land, Canada has treated the area as an Indian Reserve under the jurisdiction of the Indian Act.

That means that the government has the power to bring in the provincial government and the provincial police in the case of a dispute.

"We can't accept that," he said. "If we took that housing [on the government's terms] it would mean extinguishing our rights forever to this land."

Peltier sees the government's position as a demand that the Mohawks accept the land in exchange needed housing subsidies. This contradicts an agreement that program funding should not be influenced by land negotiations, Peltier said.

Peltier disagrees with the process by which the federal government purchased the 58 homes from white residents in Oka.

Since before the Oka crisis, the Mohawk people of Kanehsatake have asked that the Canadian government buy back parcels of land which are owned by non-Natives within Kanehsatake. The territory is currently not a unified district but a checkerboard of Mohawk-owned and non-Native-owned lands.

"We had a negotiating process between the Mohawk community and Canada where we would discuss which lands were a priority for the Canadian government to buy for the Mohawks," said Peltier.

The land Canada currently wants to loan to the Mohawks was not on the priority list. The government is buying lands with existing buildings on it, because non-Native residents demanded the purchase, Peltier said.

Non-Native residents whose homes weren't purchased immediately after the summer of '90 set up their own barricade on Highway 344 two weeks ago to demand that the government buy their homes as well. After two days of protest, the government agreed to evaluate their properties for a potential buy-out.

On Sunday, about 30 Mohawk residents again barricaded Highway 344, the road which runs through Kanehsatake and is used by non-Native residents of Oka. The demonstrators have only delayed traffic, but not stopped it.

Recent cuts in funding to social programs in Kanehsatake were made as compensation for an imminent decision to grant the Mohawks title to certain lands in Kanehsatake, they said.

In addition to the housing issue they cited a 28.8 per cent cut to economic development programs,

changes to health benefits, an abandonment of federal funding for post-secondary education in Kanehsatake and an unwillingness of the federal government to assist with funding for an interim community watch program which would eventually replace the provincial police.

Michaud, of the Québec Indian Affairs office, said that changes in funding have nothing to do with the land claims negotiations. "Negotiations have in no way affected the regular programs" funded by the government in Kanehsatake, he said.

Social Justice in your Java

Union cafeteria gives Bridgehead coffee a trial run

BY SUZANNE CHAN

Socially responsible coffee will be available in the Union Cafeteria this week. Bridgehead coffee, produced primarily by Nicaraguan co-operatives, assures fair treatment for its members in an otherwise exploitative coffee industry.

"Before at McGill, if you wanted coffee you had to buy it from a multinational. Now you have the choice of supporting an independent producer and fair wages," said Jeanine Rhemtulla, a co-founder of the Global Cooperation Network of QPIRG (GCN), which has arranged the trial run of Bridgehead.

The GCN is a student-run group concerned with educating the public on the diverse social and environmental costs that are a consequence of their daily food choices.

Following the lead of Concordia's GCN who secured Bridgehead coffee for their cafeteria last year, the McGill GCN approached Martin Genereux, the manager of Marriott's Food Services about the project.

Genereux was responsive saying that he would try Bridgehead coffee in the Union/Shatner cafeteria, "If it sells well, I'll buy more."

Bridgehead is an alternative trade organization owned by OXFAM Canada, an international development agency which supports community projects in agriculture, education, health care and human rights.

In 1992, Bridgehead paid the farmers of the La Esperanza project in the Dominican Republic 170 per cent more than a commercial importer. As one of La Esperanza's members said, "When there is something to be done, we've learned the

best way is to do it together - not alone, but united with other people."

The prices Bridgehead pays are set by the producers based on what they estimate are fair returns for their labour according to the context of their economy. They also encourage producers to develop domestic markets in order to prevent dependency upon exports and its correlated risks. In particular, Bridgehead will seek out producers who have social and environmental objectives.

Jacqui MacDonald, managing director of Bridgehead, emphasized the organization's philosophy of social justice. "We trade directly

with small-scale groups of artisans and farmers to ensure they get a fair return for their efforts."

Almost 80% of the world's coffee comes from Latin America, and all 26 of the world's main coffee producing nations are developing countries. Thirteen of these countries derive over a third of their income from coffee exports. The 1989 collapse of the International Coffee Organization agreement, a cartel of coffee producers, resulted in a rapid fall of world coffee prices. The value of green beans was US\$1.71 per pound in 1986, and by March 1991 the price had plummeted to just over US \$0.70.

Developing countries lost almost

\$30 billion between 1986 and 1990. Farmers today receive a third of the 1986 wage level.

The power of multinational corporations in the coffee industry has perpetuated the poverty of independent producers. In North America, three multinationals control 70 per cent of the coffee market. General Foods makers of Maxwell House, Yuban and Sanka has 34.8 per cent; Proctor & Gamble, owners of Folgers, controls 31.4 per cent; and Nestlé the parent of Hills Bros., Nescafé and Taster's Choice has 13.5 per cent. These companies make special deals with governments that set terms for coffee production.

In the Dominican Republic for example, one company controls over 90% of the coffee market. The monopolization of the coffee industry by a small wealthy elite has left the country's 29,000 independent growers destitute. While the highest prices are those available on the export market, a special 30% tax must be paid before the sale of each shipment. Most small farmers do not have enough capital to pay this advance tax and consequently cannot sell their coffee at the higher export prices.

Students are supportive of this joint initiative of GCN and Marriott. Michelle Lafleur, U3 Science, said "I'm really happy that Bridgehead is in the cafeteria. I've been wanting to buy coffee that is socially responsible and now it's really accessible."

As Tamara Tickin, one of the co-founders of GCN at McGill says, "We just want people to have the choice of buying responsible food. I think that if people know that one item is socially responsible and one isn't, they'll pick the responsible one. Especially if it's the same price. It's just about education."



cup o' exploitation



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4564-A □

Do you know the laws on drunk driving? Do you know the legal consequences? A seminar on drunk driving takes place today at the Women's Y, 1355 René-Lévesque Blvd. West, rm 25 from 5:30-7 p.m.

NEWS BRIEFS

Customs censors make weird decisions

Foreskin Quarterly is among the material which made its way to the Prohibited Importations Directorate in Ottawa this summer.

Material is sent to the Prohibited Importations Directorate if an individual border cop can't decide if material is obscene or hateful.

Most of the material is eventually released into Canada, but booksellers complain that it often arrives damaged, with magazines often out of date by the time they finally arrive.

While much of the material is clearly offensive, lists compiled by Canada Customs reveal that border officials make frequent odd calls. For example:

- Hate Literature (released for entry): audio cassettes including *AIDS & Health Care*, *IRS Defense* and *The October Surprise*; a book called *Cooking with Home Storage*, which was in a shipment with other material deemed hateful; albums by Spitboy, Black Flag and Iconoclast; and the St-Petersburg telephone directory, which was in

with some Russian nationalist pamphlets

- Obscenity (released for entry): *Leather Folk: Radical Sex, People, Politics*; three CDs by Throbbing Gristle; the movie versions of *The Lover* and *The Unbearable Lightness of Being*; several issues each of *Playboy* and *Penthouse* as well as gay men's magazines such as *Honcho*, *Mandate* and *Blueboy*; and *The Gay Man's Guide to Safer Sex*

- Obscenity (prohibited): *Quim: for dykes of all sexual persuasions*, issue number 4, and the spring '93 issue of *Foreskin Quarterly*

The hate literature list also contains lots of white supremacist, anti-Semitic and Nazi literature, while the obscenity list is packed with fairly typical porn titles.

While it's impossible to tell from the list why certain things were prohibited and others released, porn involving anuses and transsexuals is much more likely to be on the prohibited list.

—Dan Robins

Teeth fly at brawl at St.F-X

ANTIGONISH, N.S.—An out-of-control brawl left a St. Francis Xavier University pub spattered in blood and two students hospitalized.

The September 25 fight involved members of the university's football and hockey teams. Of the approximately 20 students involved, one had a tooth knocked out, one was knocked unconscious and another suffered a broken nose.

One witness, who asked to remain anonymous, said it "was like a fight out of a movie—some guys were out of control."

Some witnesses said the fight resulted from racial insults, while others said it was due to a negative

remark about a football game held earlier that afternoon.

Fourteen individuals were found guilty of campus offences, and received penalties ranging from bans on campus activities to behaviour probation. A total of \$1,450 in fines were levied, and two campus police faced two-week suspensions.

Although the RCMP were present, no criminal charges were laid.

"I cannot help but to judge this brawl as one of the most barbaric events that have happened at this university," Dean Rick Benson said in a statement.

(CUP)

Innu Nation under attack

Supporters of the Innu Nation will campaign for public awareness of Canada's continuing invasion of Innu land this Saturday.

Since 1979, United States and European airforces have tested low-level flying equipment in Innu airspace at the invitation of the Canadian government. These training flights pass over populated areas at 3 000 kilometres per hour, only 30 metres above the ground.

Frequent flights have had severe impacts on wildlife in the area, and are associated with increased miscarriages, heart attacks and permanent hearing damage in humans.

Innu people have never ceded Nitassinan, their land in northern Québec, to the Canadian government. Canada leased the land for international military training

without the prior knowledge or consent of the Innu.

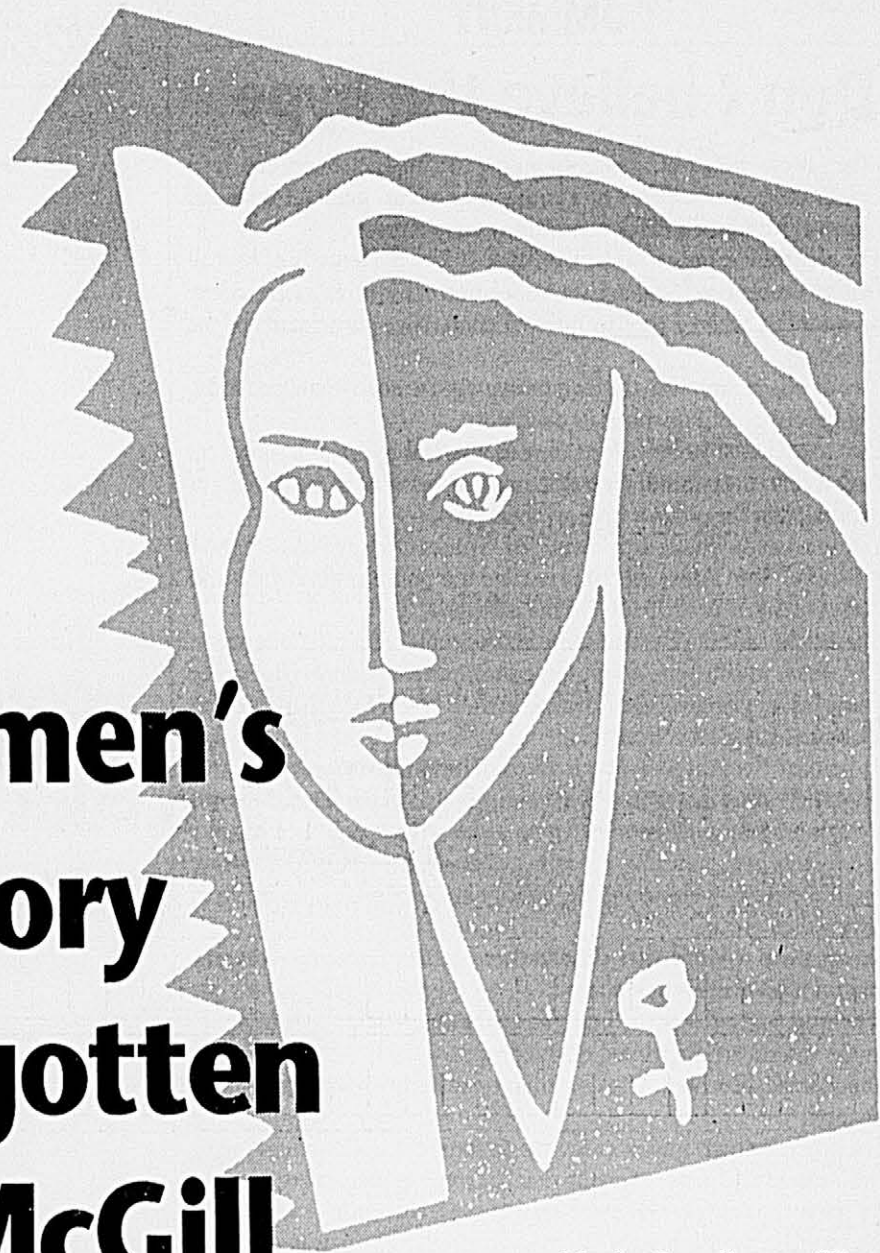
Charlotte Debbane of the Montréal Centre de Ressources sur la Non-Violence said the Centre opposes the flights for two reasons. The flights harm Innu people, and it turns Innu land into a practice field for wars which will later be exported to other countries where NATO has a military presence, she said.

The Centre will organize an education campaign and petition drive in Montréal this Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Sainte Catherine Street near Christ Church Cathedral, those interested in circulating petitions to end low-level flights in Innu territory should call Gerry Pascal at the Centre (844-0484).

Kristin Andrews

For more information and the subject see "Labrador," page 6

Women's history forgotten at McGill



BY MEHREEN BEIG MIRZA

"Women's what?"

This is the general reaction at McGill University to Women's History Month. It's not surprising then that there were only two events on campus in recognition of this month.

On March 9, 1992 the Honourable Mary Collins, former federal Minister Responsible for the Status of Women declared October Women's History Month. A move made to encourage all Canadians to discover the achievements of women in Canada.

Though McGill University was the first in Québec to allow women access to higher education, it lagged far behind other Canadian univer-

sities. And it seems like history is repeating itself as women are once again being ignored.

At noon on October 21, a small group went on a walking tour. The tour, appropriately named "In The Steps Of McGill's Pioneer Women" was a quick jaunt through the history of women at McGill.

The tour, which spanned the several blocks of the main campus, was arranged by the Faculty of Education.

"It was fun and we had a nice wine and cheese afterwards," said Professor Margaret Gillett, the guide and the Founding Director of the McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women. "We did lose a few people because of the rain." Only 12 people took the tour.

The only other event, or what there was of it, was sponsored by the Women's Union. They presented two National Film Board of Canada movies on Wednesday, October 20.

"No one was there," says Maija

Martin, Co-ordinator of Events at the Women's Union. With such a small turn-out for the first movie, the second was not shown.

"It's nobody's fault. There wasn't much publicity," says Martin.

Aside from a package sent to the History Department, which made its way to the Women's Union, the government has not publicized Women's History Month to students.

"It's really sad. I usually keep up to date on these things and now it's too late to do anything," says Janet Ozembloski from Women in Law, a part of the Law Students' Association.

A display commemorating Women's history month was hastily put together by the MacDonald Campus Library.

One event remains to be held on campus. The History Department is presenting an undergraduate colloquium on Women in History. It will take place tomorrow, the 28th in the Arts Council Room between 4 and 7. There will be a wine and cheese afterwards.

FOR YOUR SAFETY

The Walksafe Network (WSN) and the Sexual Assault Centre of McGill (SACOM) have been authorized by those reporting incidents to release the following information in order to raise awareness and help increase personal safety.

On October 21, 1993 at 12:15 a.m., at the corner of Metcalfe and Sherbrooke across from the Bronfman building, a man was reported as screaming loudly about "female chauvinism" and taunt-

ing people across the street. At the time of the incident, the man is described as being irate, verbally aggressive and as being "on the verge of violence" and ready to pick a fight. He is described as "white, middle-aged (about 50 yrs old), 5'5"-5'8", and wearing biege pants and a green jacket".

Anyone involved in an assault or incident is encouraged to report the incident to the Montreal police, SACOM (398-2700) and the WSN (398-2498).



COMMENT

Don't believe the hype

When twelve police officers, responding to a bogus robbery call, held a number of the participants of a conference at gun point 11 days ago members of Montréal's Black community were outraged.

The conference, organized by the Black Students' Network of McGill and the St. Vincent and Grenadines Association of Montréal, was moving along smoothly when a civilian notified conference participants of the police action.

Two days later, however, the *Gazette* managed to botch the entire story, raising serious questions about its credibility.

One participant, Robert Douglas, was attacked by six police officers and wrestled to the ground, severely damaging his wrist in the process of demanding that the police withdraw their guns.

Yet, in an anonymous article entitled "Blacks Occupy Police Station After Scuffle," the *Gazette* all but presented the police as the victims and put the conference participants on the defensive.

The article's title implies that some Black people "occupied" the police station when, in actuality, about ten concerned individuals (not thirty "activists" as the *Gazette* alleged) waited in the lobby of Station 31, waiting for Douglas with great concern.

At no time were the individuals asked to leave the station.

The article states that there was a shoving match which led to the arrest of Douglas, again a falsehood. At no time were any police officers physically touched, even after a number of conference participants were themselves physically abused by the police simply for asking the police to withdraw their guns.

Douglas was released after close to three hours of interrogation, not twenty minutes as the article alleged.

These are just a few of the inaccuracies in that article.

In the second article printed on Wednesday October 18, the *Gazette* graduates from the school of misinformation to begin a masters in blatant fabrication.

The article actually quotes executive director of the Côte-des-Neiges Black Community Centre as saying that "a crowd of young people came out of the community center and began to surge forward."

The words "young people" is used to imply that it was a young irresponsible group that protested the brutal and unprofessional action of the police (which included the dropping of an officer's gun directly in front of the head of Douglas which could have been fatal had the gun accidentally gone off).

There were no young people on the scene as the *Gazette* claims. There were three students from the Black Students' Network, and the other innocent bystanders ranged from 29 years and over. Hardly youths. Those few who were directly on the scene in no way "surged" towards the police as the article implies. They merely protested the unnecessary, savage and brutal actions of the police.

But what's really incredible are the quotes. Michael Gittens, who himself was held at gun point, was completely misquoted.

The article states that Douglas was "pounced on by five male police officers after he shoved a female officer." Numerous eyewitness account that at no time did Douglas or any other conference participant physically touch any police officer. Moreover, Porter's subtly play on words implies that after hitting an innocent, weak, timid female officer (which, I repeat never happened) it was necessary for five male officer to come to her rescue, her knights in shining armour, and save the day.

According to witness accounts, it was this "innocent" female officer who was the most aggressive and brutal in forcing Douglas to the ground.

Douglas was released at least two hours after his arrest, not minutes after as the Porter claims. What is important here again is that, Michael Gittens, according to his own testimony, did not make any of these statements. These "facts" were fabricated.

There are a number of other falsehoods in both articles, too many to assume that they are simply honest mistakes. Both articles cast dispersions on those civilians who were attacked by the police and bring question, not only the credibility of the writers, but of the *Gazette* in general.

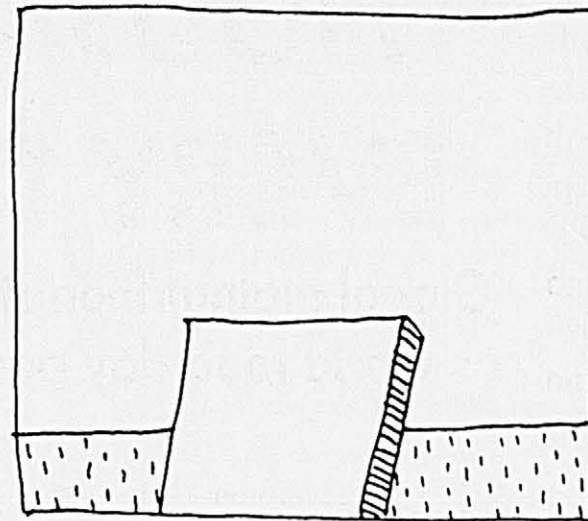
The Côte-des-Neiges Black Community Centre, The Nôtre Dame de Grace Black Community Centre, The St. Vincent and Grenadines Association, and the Black Students' Network - all of whom were participants at the conference - have demanded that the *Gazette* print a retraction of the false claims made in the abovementioned articles

Dave Austin

Death



BEFORE



AFTER

LETTERS

Write about Sex!

To the Daily,

re: "Send in the Water Cannons!" - Oct 21, 1993.

I have some questions for Michael Kluk and Elizabeth Elmwood. First, who the fuck are you, the Fashion police? Second, are your value systems so violated by the way other people dress that you have to waste our time with it?

Your opinions were articulated quite well, and your ability to take cheap jabs at people you don't even know merit applause. God I wish you were my friends!

Why don't you use your wit and charm to write about something people will actually want to read, like sex?

Kareem Sadiq
U2 Arts

To The Daily:

re: Matt Paterson's letter dated Thursday, Oct. 21, 1993

I am glad that you agreed with Melanie Newton that the World Bank

(and IMF) "causes more problems than it is worth and it should be dismantled" but in general I think that you missed the point of the article altogether.

The message was that something against this insane policy has to be done of deliberate indebtedness by lending money which can never be repaid due to high interest rates.

The fact that the buildings being built with that money are of a good quality in debatable, it's not the point to discuss here, but I'll allow myself to add that if you'll be in the situation to design and build something being short of funds, you'll do it anyway (even if this means a shit job) because your paycheck is in and your job as an engineer is to do buildings and not IMF's investment policy.

I'd like also to point out to you that Melanie's theory about financial conspiracy is neither radical nor emotional, the fact being known that in the financial world the big fish always eats the small one and also the history proves that where armies failed, money never

did, money having no borders and no identity but only persuasion and corruption.

In the end I'd like to remind you that the revolutions are nothing else but a disguised form of a coup d'état, for this, being needed a sponsor, a doctrine and organization which means that it won't be a revolution in the close future because the actual "system" works very well, the actual "establishment", I mean.

In the east it may be an uprising or two, but who cares?! That's why we have U.N troops, to be sent and silence things (see Somalia) to be called back and received like heroes and so on... the West will live long and prosper with the conscience clear (and the stomach full) no matter what.

Wishing you all the best with your exams (and hoping that next time you'll be more ponderate in launching personal attacks,

Yours
Catalin Obreja
U2 B Sc Atmospheric Science

The Daily welcomes all letters under 300 words. Add your name, program, year and phone number. Anonymity can be provided; talk to an editor beforehand. We print all letters provided they are not racist, sexist, homophobic or slanderous. Opinions can be expressed in the form of a Hyde Park, no more than 500 words.

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THE MCGILL DAILY



Before you tolerate yet another diatribe about Canada's inordinate generosity towards the South, please remember this. Though there were no huge marches of hungry people in Montréal and no famines odiously presented on our television screens, hunger is still a factor for millions of people around the world.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND EVERY DAY

Global malnutrition still with us as world food day passed us by on October 16

BY MARIE-JOSÉE JOHNSTON

Not only have the lines for Montréal food banks become longer, but an estimated thirty-five thousand people, mostly women and children, still die each day from malnutrition.

As Kim Campbell promised to freeze the "Development" Budget, we watched another World Food day pass on October 16. This is the day marked to commemorate the founding of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

However, the 35 thousand people who died of starvation on World Food Day will not get much news coverage. Apparently only the large famines warrant sending pictures back home via satellite.

Malnutrition is simply defined as a deficiency in essential nutrition. This is rarely deemed newsworthy, although the mortality rate due to malnutrition is equivalent to dropping a bomb on Hiroshima every three days.

To many, it probably sounds melodramatic to want to "feed the masses" as, for most students at McGill, hunger is a theoretical issue. The real melodrama lies in the apathetic Western reaction to this situation. But the global system of radical inequality that keeps so many people hungry is very dramatic, and very real.

Most academics now recognize that people aren't really starving due to lack of food. People go without proper nutrition because

they are too poor to buy the food that is available. The world produces a surplus every year, food stocks have never been larger.

This surplus is mainly due to government subsidization of food stocks in Western countries (namely, the United States, Canada, and the European Community with its infamous Common Agricultural Policy). Subsidization is used to protect the livelihood of the rural populace in these countries, even though decades of rising productivity and the process of capital intensification has caused a dramatic shrinkage of real rural employment opportunities.

Sometimes this surplus food gets dumped in the ocean, often it rots, and frequently it makes its way to a hungry country under the guise of humanitarian aid from the North.

THE MORTALITY DUE TO MALNUTRITION IS EQUIVALENT TO DROPPING A BOMB ON HIROSHIMA EVERY THREE DAYS

Usually only a fraction of this grain is free, the rest being sold at slightly under the market price.

This sounds like a good deed, but only 10% of this aid is used in emergency situations. In addition, the introduction of these food sources into local markets deflates food prices and makes food production unprofitable for the indigenous population.

The costs of protecting Western farmers figures very high in "Third World" countries. Imagine that you are a small farmer. You are taking your bumper crop to market, and when you arrive you see the bags of American wheat being unloaded, and learn that your crop's value has instantly been halved.

Speaking to a group of Cornell University graduate students, Michael Maren, a former employee of the United States Agency for International Development relayed his own personal experience with the pitfalls of food aid.

Maren, who worked with US AID in Somalia in 1981, when the US started pumping food into that country, stated "in 1987 a World Food Program report stated that Somalia had actually produced a surplus of food that year, yet the

situation? The system of global food distribution is hardly a meritocracy.

Labelling the hunger issue as an injustice rather than "aid" is infinitely more realistic. Even Adam Smith realized that the market system is not equipped with a humanitarian impulse, and neither are debt-ridden, Advanced Industrialized Economies. "Benevolence" has not solved the problem of hunger in the past, and it won't in the future.

It seems self-evident that food is one of the most basic rights, fundamental to exercising all other rights. Yet western nations criticize other governments for not respecting the human rights of their citizens, while at the same time perpetuating the global system of food inequality. Their agricultural subsidies and policies of surplus dumping all work to deny food to so many.

The United Nations may legislate against torture, but it has yet to declare these agricultural subsidization policies as antithetical to the most basic human right of all, food. It has yet to demand compliance to the pledge of 0.7% of GNP to development that Western countries made decades ago, but only a few Scandinavian countries live up to.

Certainly the powers of this international organization are limited, but it should at least strive for consistency in the enforcement of human rights. If the UN could capture the world's arm expenditure for only two weeks, it could provide adequate food and water, education, health care, and housing to each person on the planet.

Putting all our faith in the UN to rectify the situation, however, is undoubtedly naïve. Solutions must be sought elsewhere.

According to M. Frankman, an economics professor at McGill, the problem cannot be isolated.

"Substantial progress on the issue of world food security is likely to require the fuller flowering of civil society, whose members clearly identify themselves as having multiple allegiances, not only to locality and nation, but to global harmony as well," said Frankman.

Until then, say Frankman, "meeting the demands of a small handful of powerful agricultural interests in certain Northern countries will continue to prevail over those of millions of starving and ill-fed in the Third World".

SOLUTIONS TO WORLD HUNGER

The problems seem enormous, but as with many seemingly insurmountable macro-dilemmas, if everyone took more initiative and responsibility.

Northern governments and corporations need to be pressured. Governments respond to votes, not humanitarian whims. Few realize that even in pacifist Canada, for every tax dollar, two cents are spent on the development budget while eight are spent on the military.

Alison Falby, of the International Relations Society, a student organization trying to raise awareness about world issues, said that "until First World countries resolve the issue of agricultural subsidies, sustainable development and food security will remain elusive."

"If we can see the connection between our government's economic policies and Third World development, we are already working towards food security in a small way."

The Canadian government is responsible in myriad other ways: supporting arms sales to corrupt dictators, exporting noxious agricultural chemicals, bad policy decisions under the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and through debt issues. A boycott, a protest, even one letter or post-card, it all helps.

Participation - direct or indirect - with a group that is involved with famine relief can be done through a reputable Non Governmental Organization (NGO) which is known to deliver relief to the hungry. Nobody is going to force you to donate, or even remind you, since in our highly impersonal society, only your conscience knows the difference.

Another way to participate is by volunteering at a local food bank, or donating to food drives around campus. These are excellent ways to gain an appreciation for food, and it's inequitable distribution.

Think about how much food you have to eat. Challenge drought, overpopulation, and 'primitive' technology as explanations for famine. Think about Canada's own hungry that we tend to forget, and who live only a few blocks away from this campus.

Sarah Gower of the newly formed, Students for International Development Education (SIDE) noted the importance of this. "It's easier to criticize others instead of oneself. Involvement in an organization does not abdicate responsibility for looking at our personal, every-day decisions"

This learning process is of course, a continual one that is not always easy to do. At the very least, take another look at the person on the street asking for change, and ask yourself if you are justified in looking the other way.

Labrador Innu protest in Ottawa

BY SAMER MUSCATI

OTTAWA (CUP) — While most of us celebrated Thanksgiving weekend with family and friends, 47 Innu camped out on Parliament Hill under threat of arrest by RCMP and demanded direct negotiations with the government.

The protesters were from Davis Inlet in Labrador, a community that received international attention after the media aired a video showing six Innu children high on gasoline and suicidal.

"We are here in order to push the government to start negotiating with the Innu directly," said Peter Penashue, president of the Innu Nation.

They want to move out of their poverty-stricken island into the more habitable Little Slang Pond.

The Innu were forced to settle in Davis Inlet due to the encroachment of Europeans. Since then, the community has been plagued by alcoholism, sexual abuse, solvent abuse and domestic violence.

The Innu and the government are currently at an impasse over how to fix the problem. The federal government said in order for native communities to receive substantial funding, they must register under the Indian Act.

The Innu refuse to do so on the grounds that the Act is "outdated and paternalistic," said James. "It is like apartheid."

If they were to register under the Act, the government would have authority over how Band Councils are chosen, and have veto power over band by-laws, pass regulations over local matters, and unilaterally decide how monies are to be spent.

The Canadian Human Rights Commission released a report in August stating that for the Innu to register under the In-

dian Act "would be nothing more than a symbolic act of subordination."

The report recommends the federal government formally acknowledge its constitutional responsibility towards the Innu, enter into direct negotiations with the Innu with respect to self-government, and assist in the relocation of the Innu to a site chosen by them and provide the necessary funding.

The federal government insists the Innu will not fall under the same category as other natives by registering under the Indian Act, since they do not live on a reserve. Therefore, many of the regulations would not apply.

The act is "the only mechanism for the federal government to fund the Innu without having to go through the province," said

Suesan Saville of the Ministry of Indian and Northern Affairs. "Over the past four or five years 'ots of changes to the Act have been made," she said.

Thanks to media attention, the Innu escaped arrest and left on the sixth day of their protest, after the federal government assured them that there will be discussions with the new Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs following the elections. They were also promised funds to support them through the winter months.

If such assurances fall through, the Innu, along with other native groups, are planning to return to Ottawa.

"The Innu have promised the government that they would return to Parliament if the new government did nothing," said Bart James of the Innu Nation.

Government called to resolve poverty
and abuse in community



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Sacked Toronto prof doesn't just run his own universities

Erratic behaviour frightens students, ignores curriculum

BY BRIAN DAVID DILEANDRO

TORONTO (CUP) — University of Toronto religious studies professor Herbert Richardson had a history of erratic behavior in the classroom, according to ex-students.

Richardson, who operates his own publishing company and chain of unaccredited universities, is be-

students. He would suddenly grow very, very angry, scaring everyone in the class," said one student who asked to remain anonymous.

"He clearly exhibited what I would deem strange behavior," said another former student. "He offered to buy all the books on the reading list for all of the students in class. If we decided to pay him back,

very uncomfortable," said another student who was in the room at the time.

The dismissal of the teaching assistant was not officially recognized since the TA was not hired through the teaching assistants' union. Neither the university nor the department of religious studies was aware that a TA had been employed by Richardson at the time.

There is evidence Richardson's classroom conduct has been questioned by students for some time. For at least five years, Richardson received overwhelmingly negative reviews in the student council's anti-calendar, including repeated references to his "highly unorthodox" and "erratic" classroom behavior.

Students surveyed in the anti-calendar criticized Richardson's tendency to ignore the curriculum as set by the Religious Studies department and repeated failures to honor the university's grading policy.

According to vice-dean Dewees, the faculty had been trying to explain the concerns to Richardson for over a year before dismissal proceedings began.

An academic tribunal will determine whether the university's dismissal proceedings against Richardson will continue.

In addition to his classroom conduct, Richardson has been criticized by provost Adel Sedra for conducting private business while on a medical leave from his teaching duties.

Richardson could not be reached for comment.

"He had a habit of humiliating students. He would suddenly grow very, very angry, scaring everyone in the class"
— student

ing dismissed from his tenured position at U of T.

Although Vice-Dean Donald Dewees said he could not comment on the specific reasons for the dismissal, he acknowledged that Richardson has been the subject of numerous student complaints in recent years.

Students who took his classes said Richardson had very erratic teaching habits.

"He had a habit of humiliating

he said the money would be given to the Salvation Army. It seemed a bit obsessive. Nice, but a bit grandiose."

During one session, the student said, Richardson wanted to have the class sit in a perfect circle. When a teaching assistant tried to arrange the desks and failed, according to the student, Richardson fired the TA on the spot and in front of the class.

"Richardson just freaked. It was

Carleton pulls out of Maclean's survey

Admin discovered score would drop — Frank Magazine

OTTAWA (CUP) — An Ottawa magazine alleges that Carleton University refused to participate in the annual *Maclean's Magazine* ranking of universities after administrators discovered their standing would drop.

Frank Magazine, a gossip and satire fortnightly, claims in its October 14 issue that "Cartoon U beanos crunched their own numbers... and realized that the school's 'score' would likely plummet," resulting in their withdrawal from the survey.

Carleton president Robin Farquhar said this is "totally untrue," and that a university "cannot calculate its own score."

According to Farquhar, the university withdrew because it "was a waste of resources to do something that is meaningless and useless." Every year, each university is requested to compile and tabulate the necessary data so that *Maclean's* can crunch the numbers and perform its annual ranking.

When *Maclean's* released its first survey in 1991, Carleton placed a dismal 44 out of 46 universities.

Last year, *Maclean's* revised the ratings system and Carleton placed sixth out of 12 "comprehensive universities."

The *Maclean's* editor who oversees the survey said universities could calculate their own score.

"A university could figure out if [its score] would rise or fall," said Assistant Managing Editor Anne Dowsett Johnston. The indicators and questionnaires were identical to last year's, Johnston said.

Dr. Joseph Lloyd-Jones, a vice-

president of the University of Ottawa, said he "would have to know where everybody else's score is" in order to determine if the university's ranking would rise or fall, but that the administration "could determine a range."

Despite Carleton's refusal to participate in the survey, Johnston said Carleton would be included, although *Maclean's* is still discussing the issue at the moment and is unsure how Carleton will be evaluated.

Faced with the possibility of *Maclean's* using last year's data, Farquhar declared: "I think it's silly. It makes the exercise more farcical."

Johnston admitted that the ranking is "not perfect," but said she strongly supports the survey. "The information in the ranking is not publicly available in any other form," she said. "The information put forth is the kind of information students need."

Lloyd-Jones said the *Maclean's* survey is not valid due to its approach and purpose. He explained that "a university is really composed of many faculties and programs," and he said he finds it "difficult to believe one can put it all in one box and therefore we rank number one or two or five."

According to Lloyd-Jones, the University of Ottawa spent more than \$70 000 on the 1991 survey but the cost has fallen in between \$15 000 and \$20 000 for the upcoming issue.

Farquhar said Carleton spent more than \$100 000 compiling data for the last year's survey.

The *Maclean's* issue will hit the stands November 8.

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